HON.JAMES L. NORRIS

And His Magnificent Fight for National Committeeman.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH JONES

The Evidence Furnished the National Chairman Which He has so far Ignored-Biographical Sketch of the Nervy Leader of the District Democracy-His Many Interests and Great

The Democratic National Committee. July 2, 1900, at Kansas City, desig-

Hon. Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, Hon. True L. Norris, of New Hamp-

Hon. H. B. Paul,, of New Jersey, Hon. J. M. Clancy, of Wisconsin, and Hon. John Overmeyer, of Indiana, as a sub-committee to hear the contest presented from the District of Columbia, which committee unanimously reported its decision in favor of seating what is known as the "Norris Regular Democratic Delegation" to the Democratic National Committee, which com mittee, July 3, 1900, unanimously cou firmed the action of its sub-commit

The Credential Committee divided the vote of the delegations. The convention passed a resolution, July 6, 1900, referring the matter of national committeeman for the District of Coumbia to the Democratic National

Committee. The Democratic National Committee, on July 6th, named a sub-committee to determine the matter. The sub-com-mittee consists of the following members of the Democratic National Com-

Hon. James K. Jones, of Arkansas. Hon. W. J. Stone, of Missouri. Hon. Thomas F. Taggart, of Indiana. Hon. Thomas Gahan, of Illinois. Hon. N. C. Blanchard, of Louisiana. Hon. Timothy E. Ryan, of Wiscon-

This committee is unanimously of opinion that Hon. James L. Norris is the regular Democratic national committeeman from the District of Columbia, but despite the meeting in Indianapolis for the declaration of this opin ion, Hon. James K. Jones manipulated matters so as to present the formality of the official announcement, although as a matter of fact, Mr. Norris is a bona fide member of the National Com-

mittee, Jones or no Jones. There is a whole distressing history behind this obtuseness, stubborness, or cranky position of the National Chairman. Without going deeper into the matter than the surface, the Sundar GLOBE, in the following condensed epitome of the matter, places Mr. Jones in a position where no man aspiring be a leader and an unprejudice i chairman of a great party would like to be placed.

In response to a letter from Mr. Jones, and supplementary to the answer sent him by Mr. Norris, that gen-tleman, on July 25, 1900, forwarded the following to the National Chair-

"Washington, D. C., July 25, 1900. "Hon. James K. Jones, "Chairman, Democratic National Committee, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Senator Jones: "Inclosed you will please find a letter addressed to you signed by the five delegates who were elected at our city convention, April 12, 1900, along with myself, making the entire delegation of six members, as provided for by the Democratic National Committee.

"These five delegates, Messrs. J. Fred. Kelley, William F. Hart, William T. Whelan, William J. Donovan and John A. Clarke, commend me to the Democratic National Committee as their choice for National Committeeman for the District of Columbia on the Democratic National Committee. "Please consider the same at your

convenience. "Very truly yours, "JAMES L. NORRIS." The following is the letter referred

to by Mr. Norris:
"Washington, D. C., July 20, 1900.

"To Hon. James K. Jones,

"Chairman, Democratic National "Committee, Chicago, Ill. "On April 12, 1900, the city Demo cratic convention of the District of Co lumbia, consisting of sixty-six delogates and sixty-six alternates, being three delegates and three alternates from each of the twenty-two legislative districts in the District, elected us as delegates to the Kansas City Democratic convention. Following out the wishes of the convention, as well as the unanimous desire of the delegation, we selected and recommended Mr. James L. Norris, of this city, to the Democratic National Convention as National Committeeman for the District of Columbia. His name was accordingly presented to the convention and accepted. After this the matter was referred to the Democratic National Committee, and we hereby renew our recommendation to the Democratic National Committee that Mr. James L. Norris be selected as National Committeeman from the District of Columbia, and we trust our selection

by the National Committee. We know Mr. Norris is worthy of that honor, and that it would be very gratifying to the Democrats of the District to see him placed in that posi-

and recommendation will be accepted

We were selected as delegates to the Kansas City convention along with Mr Norris, by our city convention, by a practically unanimous vote. The convention desiring to emphasize its faith and confidence in Mr. Norris, made his selection unanimous both by voice and by a rising vote.

We trust our request will be granted, and the District Democracy repre-

sented by Mr. Norris on the National "Permit us to add that an important campaign is upon us, and we believe Norris can render the party, as

heretofore, invaluable service. Very respectfully yours. "J. FRED. KELLEY, "WILLIAM F. HART,
"WILLIAM T. WHELAN,

"WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, "JOHN A. CLARKE." Here follows the letter of the Dis-

trict chairman: WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1900. "TO HON. JAMES K. JONES,

Chairman, Democratic National Committee, Chicago, III. DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, being the regularly elected chairman of animously elected a delegate to Kantwenty-one of the twenty-two Democratic legislative districts of the District of Columbia, constituting twentyone out of the twenty-two members that compose the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia, do most respectfully recommend and

Norris, of this city and District, be selected as Democratic National Committeeeman for the District of Colum-

"We would further represent that the selection of Mr. Norris for this po-sition would be of great service to our party and give general satisfaction to vast majority of the Democrats of this District. "HENRY DARLING, M. D.,

Member of the Democratic Central 'Committee "for the 2d Legislative Dist.
"John J. Horigan, Member of the Democratic Central

"Committee "for the 3d Legislative Dist. 'C. D. HOOD, 'Member of the Democratic Central "Committee for the 4th Legislative Dist.

"T. L. CONNOB, Member of the Democratic Central 'Committee "for the 5th Legislative Dist.
"John W. Thomas, Member of the Democratic Central

"Committee "for the 6th Legislative Dist. "JOHN S. MILLER, Member of the Democratic Central 'Committee

"for the 7th Legislative Dist. "WASH. B. NALLOR, Member of the Democratic Central "Committee "for the 8th Legislative Dist.

"D. W. HANCOCK, Member of the Democratic Central Committee "for the 9th Legislative Dist.
"WM. T. HOLTZMAN, Member of the Democratic Central

'Committee "for the 10th Legislative Dist. WM. T. WHELAN, Member of the Democratic Central "Committee "for the 11th Legislative Dist.

"M. B. Scanlon, Member of the Democratic Central "for the 12th Legislative Dist.

"J. FRED. KELLEY, Member of the Democratic Central 'Committee for the 13th Legislative Dist. "P. J. McQUADE,

Member of the Democratic Central 'Committee "for the 14th Legislative Dist.
"M. J. McCarthy, Member of the Democratic Central

'Committee "for the 15th Legislative Dist. "John A. Clarke, Member of the Democratic Central 'Committee

"for the 16th Legislative Dist.
"THOMAS F. HOLDEN, Member of the Democratic Central "Committee "for the 17th Legislative Dist. "RICHARD RYAN,
'Member of the Democratic Central

'Committee for the 18th Legislative Dist. "T. A. BABBINGTON, Member of the Democratic Central "Committee "for the 19th Legislative Dist.

EDWARD LYNCH, Member of the Democratic Central "Committee "for the 20th Legislative Dist.
"WM. H. LLOYD, Member of the Democratic Central

"Committee "for the 21st Legislative Dist. "B. A. McDonnell, "Member of the Democratic Central

"for the 22d Legislative Dist." may be more generally known, not only to its thousands of readers in the enteen hundred dollar's worth, a young District of Columbia but to the thou-sands of honest Democrats outside this thousand dollar's worth, and each man

Chairman. is thus so unexplainably treating as if the famous hotel caterer and turfman, he were a mere nobody, we print the following condensed biograph of Hon.

James L. Norris, member of the Native of the old Frisco stock company

He was born in Washington City, District of Columbia, on October 15, 1846, and received his education at the Everett Institute in that city, and at Dickinson College. He is the son of the late John E. Norris, who was a lawyer of distinction and ability, and a politician of prominence. He read law with his father and Judge Grey, and then entered the United States Patent Office, serving in the Examining Corps under Commissioners Theaker, Foote and Fisher. He resigned from the public service in 1869, commenced the practice of patent law, and has an extensive business in this and foreign

countries. On the death of his father, in 1887 who for many years had been president of the Jackson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, next to famous Tammany the oldest political organization existing in the United States, he was unanimously elected to fill that high position, and has held the same up to the present

He took an active part in the cam-paign of Hancock and English. On the election of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks, in 1884, he was made a mem-ber of the general inaugural committee, consisting of fifty citizens, and this committee elected him a member of the executive committee.

During the campaign of Cleveland and Thurman, in 1888, he was selected by the Democratic National Commit-tee as its Advisory Committeeman for the District of Columbia. He was elected by the joint Democratic caucus of the Senate and of the House of Representatives as the representative for the District of Columbia to the Democratic Congressional Committee. and as its treasurer during the sessions of the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth Con-gresses. In March, 1892, he was elect-ed a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, nominated Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson, he voting for both nominees. He received at the convention held in Washington City, in 1892, the largest number of votes for the delegates that were cast for the many aspirants for the position as delegate to the Chicago Convention, and was made National Committeeman for the District of Co-He, as National Committee man, in 1892, organized the Advisory Committee of the Democratic National committee for the District of Columbia, the committee comprising some 200 of the most prominent and influential citizens of the District of Co-lumbia, and this committee did most effective work in aiding the National

sas City. In 1891 he was selected, without his knowledge, by the Justices of the Su-preme Court of the District of ColumChairman of the Commission.

Mr. Norris is a director and vice-

esident of the National Bank of Washington, having previously served for many years as a director of the National Bank of the Republic. He is likewise a director and vice-president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Com pany, one of the members of the board of managers of the famous Oak Hill Cemetery, director in the Children' Hospital, and connected with many other financial and charitable institutions in the District of Columbia

No gentleman resident of the Cavital City deservedly enjoys a higher reputation for conscientious discharge of professional duty, devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1896 and 1900 he labored incessantly for the election of Bryan to the Presi-

AN OLD CALIFORNIAN.

Tells Some of His Experiences in the Golden State.

When I look back through the vista of the past and reflect what good times we once had on the Pacific Coast, it makes me wish I were a boy again, if only for one night," said Col. Jack Benson, an old time miner, of California. "Those were golden days in every sense, not only the shining metal, but everything else was as glittering to a young man as the precious dust nuggets we sought to find. The comforts of eastern home life were not expected in a new country. We had to endure the privations of pioneers, and enjoyed the conditions as we found them, making the best of life we could. My father with his family moved from Maryland to California and located on a ranch. When on the farm, as a boy, I learned to swing the ax, drive the pick, and guide the plow, as miner, woodman, cowboy and farmer, I grew up with the county. After the discovery of gold we soon had an immense population, composed of all kinds of races, and nationalities representing all stations and conditions of life, from the most refined and intelli gent gentleman to the roughest brigand that ever disgraced a village. When I reached mature manhood I went to live in San Francisco, to engage in mine speculation. There I was thrown with good people. I had a great weakness for amusements, being alone in the world. I usually spent my evenings at the theatre. Speaking of theatres reminds me of Charles Thorn, the actor, when he lost his theatre and money by fire. He sought to regain his loss in California. At that time Tom McGuire was called the amusement King of the Pacific Coast. Thorn opened the Metropolitan Theatre in opposition to McGuire. He organized a stock company composed of the following persons: J. B. Booth, a brother of Wilkes Booth; Agnes Perry, who afterwards married Booth; Ed Ponceforte, Julia Dean Haine, James Stark and wife, James Buchanan and daugh ter, Jim Wheatley, Thayer Thompson, and Sally Hinkly, who made a fortune on the stage. Thorn had a daughter by the name of Emily, who was a bright young woman. She took a benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre one night, appearing in the character of "Aura Floyd," creating a great sensation. It was kept on the stage for three months to crowded houses. THE GLOBE deems it proper and judicious to publish this matter, that it Francisco, bought a thousand dollar's District, who have been confused and tore up the tickets, in order to swell deceived by the course of the National the receipts for Emily Thorn's benefit. From that night she took a start as a That the latter class may know the star. She came east, and while in character of the gentleman Mr. Jones Chicago she met John Chamberlain, tional Committee for the District of living. I was at the Capitol the other day, and heard the name of Thorn. I replied that I knew an actor many

> Has the Republican Party Degenerated?

years ago by the name of Charles R.

Thorn. 'Why,' said the young man, 'you are coming close to my home. He

was my grandfather.' The old actor died some years ago. Tom McGuire came east, and died in poverty. Yes,"

concluded the old miner and amuse-

ment lover, sadly, "it will not be long before I shall soon cross the divide

to meet those I knew in those golden

days in California, where the wicked

cease from trouble and the weary are

We print the following condensaon of an article in the May Gunton's Magazine on Party Degeneracy mainly cause the writer, Prof. George Gunon, has long been a conspicuous ad ocate of protection, and, we believe, Republican policies generally:

Political parties come into existence for the purpose of incorporating certain ideas into the public policy of the nation. So long as a party is vitalized by an idea, whether in the majority or not, it is usually clean and aggressive. On the other hand, it is as natural as for the seasons to follow each other that political parties will sterilize and decline in character and influence in proportion as moral ideas and vital principles cease to be their controlling

The Republican party appears to be earing, if it has not already reached this stage. When it was born, in 1856, it came with a mission. Inspired with the moral and political righteousness of its policy, it neither wavered nor weakened, but rose to the occasion with every increase of responsibility. It then commanded the endorsement and admiration of the best minds of every race and nation, and earned the title of "the party of moral ideas," It saved the union, blotted out slavery, and made the United States a nation Under its leadership for a quarter of century the nation experienced unparalleled industrial development and

rosperity Here the Republican party reached the end of its program, and instead of developing in ideas and statesmanship commensurate with the progress of the country, it began to fossilize. It became self-satisfied and indifferent to the high principles it had made historand began to bask in the sunshine of office and rely on the favor of pa-

tronage for success. On every hand the evidences is apparent that the Republican party has practically outlived its reputation as "the party of moral ideas," and is deteriorating into a party of moral in-difference, political drift, and "boss" manipulation. It is rapidly losing the confidence of the nation. Republican cities have already begun to elect anti-Republican and even revolutionary administrations. It may with truth bla as one of the three commissioners administrations. It may with truth to appraise the vast tract of land condemned by the Government for the not any better, but this will not serve urgently request that Mr. James L. formation of the National Rock Creek to stem the tide.

THE SKIN AND HAIR

The Globe Dgtails an Experience

in search of a Salve. WITH MUSTASCHES

And How the "Cure" is as Bad as the Disease when they try to Remove them-Curious Inour "Envelopes" and Hirsute Appendages.

Washington last summer, and their name is legion, may or may not have ladies that have removed mustaches had the experience which the Gloss from their lips—we mean their own man went through with an eruption mustaches—by taking a needle and of the skin, so thick and close that the heating it in the flame of a lamp and point of a pin could not find surface clear enough to prick. We were covered with rash or red pimples from get it red not, you know, and they also our forehead to our ankles, and we believe that even the soles of our feet were similarly affected. This unusual ing effect that is very striking. condition of our "envelope" led us to study the subject of the "why and the laugh about this, because you know it wherefore, and whether it was better to have "the rash come out than go inward," as the old saying has it. Our investigation, which was, at first, confined to the so-called "prickly heat" or rash, extended into the causes of nothing can remove. It is really a seskin disease in general, and very curious were the results the investigation | laugh just the same. led to. Constitutionally opposed to 'niding our light under a bushel" on any subject we have knowledge ofor think we have-we present our readers with the information obtained.

comforting as to be able to point out tube. of are all nonsense. We are confident that this pleasure must be a thing of beauty because it is a joy forever, if you only go deep enough into its study you can always discover that the popular notion of it is wholly wrong. is an unshaken article of belief with most people that skin diseases are almost always catching; that "the blood is bad," that you must be careful or you will drive it in," and the patient will die, if nothing more, and that a boil is worth \$5 in doctor's bills saved. They are all wrong, teetotally wrong on the very best medical authority. Not more than two or three of the hundred or so skin diseases catalogued are catching, and the chances are that the eruption is as innocent and as in-nocuous as a cold. If there is such a thing as "bad blood" medicine has not found it out. Next to nothing is known in regard to the condition of blood in Chemical and microscopical study has utterly failed to show that there is any difference between the blood in health and the blood in cutaneous disorders. Certain of them are systoms of nervous breakdown, and imperfect digestion causes others. Tomaoes, bananas, strawberries, shellfish and other articles of diet, harmless to most of us, cause a rash to break out on others. Heat affects some in the same manner. Evidently the medical profession does not fear "driving the disease in," for the treatment for cutaneous affections is now wholly local.

A boil is an acute inflammation of the tissues surrounding a hair follicle, and s due to some infection of the follicle by a germ, generally the staphylococ cus pyogenes aureus. We thought our readers might like to know the name. Boils come upon the just and the unust, on those who have good blood and hose who have bad blood nside the tormenting thing is not the strained-out impurities of the blood, for pus does not exist in the blood. It is of local formation. A boil is not worth 5 cents, let alone \$5. It is just what your untutored imagination says t is, a confounded nuisance. If anybody owed us \$5 and could either pay it in cash or in boils, whichever we referred, we should take the cash every time, even at a discount. We

think we should get more comfort that In the old physiologies that we studied at school, when we were little, on one of the advertising fly leaves in the back of the book was a picture of a boy in long pants with his hair parted on one side and roached up in the middle. He held one arm bent stiffly at the elbow, pointing upward. the other he called attention to the carpet, while he solemnly avowed: am fearfully and wonderfully made. He was not alluding to the artist's work on him, though that fully justified his remark, but to the marvelous construction of the human body. It's even so. It is astonishing how well old Dame Nature has made out with the material she had. The arrangements of bones and muscles and nerve tissues are certainly ingenious, if the evolutionists will let us use that phrase, but we take notice when she wanted to get out something particularly meritorious she made it out of raw-hide, thus verifying the old adage, "There's nothing like leather." The volume of human life may contain fascinating reading, but to our mind the

pinding is the best part of the book. We discovered to our entire discom ort that the rash which decorated our binding" was no sign of the strength and purity of the blood, in being able to "throw it off" outwardly instead of letting it "strike in" and kill or sicken is. This is the accepted theory, but it s all wrong.

We had other notions in common with the average layman, which the skin investigation induced us to re- own business best.

For instance, the popular notion sedulously fostered by the barbers who get an extra fee for singeing, that the hair is a tube, and that when it is cut off it bleeds, and the natural vitality of it dribbles out into the atmosphere People have often been shown the holooked at them through a microscope. If one can overcome one's conviction that all this world affords is hollow and unsubstantial and are able to understand that most people looking through a microscope can see exactly what they are told they will see, the reader will be pleased to hear that hucells, the inner ones being rather more loosely packed like pith. Gray hairs thickly set. Black hair is less so, and thinks it is about long enough it drops other day.

soap dish or the stationary washbowl, wriggling with delight at your efforts to pick it off with your wet fingers.

It does not discourage a hair to be plucked out by the roots, as ladies who have a tendency to grow mustaches will bear The Globe out. It simply gets angry and comes in again, coarser than ever. That is because what keeps the hair going is something that can not very well be got at from the sur face of the skin. It is a little papilla 1-180 of an inch long, away down at the bottom of the hair tube. formation Picked Up at the Drug Stores down there either to harm or help it. which Upsets the Popular Notion Concerning The only way to remove such hair is to make up your mind to spend money and to have an unpleasant time. to a physician and let him kill the growth of each hair with an electric All who suffered from the heat in needle. It will be like tattooing in its sensations. There have been some thrusting it into each individual hair get tiny particles of lamp black on the needle, and it leaves a delicate tattoois not a bit fundy to the girl to have her lip hurt so and then find out that in taking away the mustache that she might have shaved off every day she has left an artificial mustache that rious matter, but we always want to

The skin, being a secretory organ, all the fluids that promote the processes of life are within its province. Most of its secretion is an oily substance that keeps the epithelium and In our pligrimage through this vale of tears we have found nothing so comforting as to be able to point out tube. With the exception of a few that most of the things people are sure spots like the palms of the hands, the soles of the feet, the eyelids, and the first joints of the fingers, man is a furry animal. He is covered with a little short fuzz called lanugo. It is called that because it is much more elegant to use Latin words where English will do just as well.

Beard appears to grow at the same ratio, and to follow the same rules of personal conduct as the hair of the head. So if a man began shaving when he was 16 and lives to be 70 years old he will have cut more than a little bit off the top. If he could keep in posi-tion all he has thrown away, a head of hair 35 feet long and beard 27 feet long, all in one bunch, would enable him to travel with a circus summers and sit in a store window to advertise a hair restorer in the winter.

The skin is the thickest on the back and thinnest on the eyelids. Most of us have the different layers pretty well connected together, but elastic skinned men that have no such connection are not unheard of. One Spaniard is said to have been able to draw out his skin 12 inches in any direction. This may seem like stretching it a little, but as usual with all such yarns there is the best medical authority for it.

It may be interesting to know that one perspires more on the right side of the body than on the left, and that the skin of the palm of the hand ex-cretes four and a half times as much proportionately to the surface as the skin of the back. The pores in the ridges of the palm number as many as 3,000 to the square inch. They are scarcest on the back, where they are only 400 to the square inch. pores are not simple holes or perforations in the hide, as some imagine, but are little pockets lined with the same epithelium or pavement stuff that covers the external of the body. They run straight down into the deepest structure of the skin, and there they kink up and coil around until they look like a fishing line that has been thrown down wet. Enclosed in this knot are little veins that leak the perspiration through the walls of the tube, and it wells up to the surface of the skin. is estimated that the average-sized man has 7,000,000 of these sweat glands aggregating 28 miles of tubing. Think of it! Twenty-eight miles if all those

tiny tubes could be straightened out and put end to end! The skin has so many duties that it is perfectly amazing to think of them. is an organ of respiration, like the lungs. Its products are exactly the same, carbonic acid gas and water. The difference is in the proportion. The skin throws off nearly twice as much as the lungs, or in the proportion of nine to five. This is what kills off the savages so rapidly that have had the gospel light. The missionaries put clothes on them and that stifles the breathing of the skin. The lungs have two-thirds more work than they are accustomed to do and break down under the strain. There are plenty of recorded cases where persons with pul monary complaints have attained fect, rude health with one lung gone by getting off to some wild region and going about clad in the garment of

And all this and much more information of like character was absorbed through our skin while patronizing the drug stores of the city last summer ia search of ointments, salves and nostrums to "cure" the rash which disfigured us, and which disappeared of itself when the cause was removedand the cause, gentle reader, was simply the—heat! When the mercury climbed down to 76 instead of up to 100 degrees, we had a varied assortment of skin salves and ointments left over, and it is to save you from doing likewise the present summer that this article is written.

Leave your skin alone; it knows its

A Remarkable Woman.

The Marquise de Galliffet, who died the other day in Paris, was a remarkable woman in her time, and her death breaks a link with the most brilliant days of the second empire. Mme. de lowness of hairs when they have Galliffet, Princess Metternich and the Princess de Sagan were the most dash ing and daring social lights at third Napoleon's court. Mme. de Gal-liffet was known as "Comtesse O Tempora O Mora," a nickname bestowed upon her by Quartrelle in a skit on society published in La Vie Parisienne. She was the most beautiful and most man hair is a solid bundle of epithelial original of the trio of fashion leaders. Princess Matternich was the wittiest and Princess de Sagan was the richest. have air bubbles in their outer layers. Their motto was "Think not of the Blonde hair is the finest and most morrow," and the Marquise put it into practice so well that one day in red hair is the coarsest and most midst of her gay doings she found her-sparsely planted. The human hair is self with 40 francs in all the world. not a perfect cylnder, and the flatter Poverty and hardships were not pleas it is the more natural curl it has, and ant things to contemplate for a lady being affected by dampness, the more who had such a good time in the world it kinks up. The hair grows six or of fun and laughter, so the broken butseven inches in a year, but the reason terfly decided to end her days with a why a woman's hair is not five feet silken curtain cord. Just at this molonger to-day than it was ten years ment the Princess de Sagan arrived at ago is that each person seems to have the house of her friend, and carried ago is that each person seems to have a definite normal length beyond which the hair refuses to grow, even if you put on the very best lotion you can buy for a dollar a bottle. When a hair

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